

SOME NEW NORTH AMERICAN CALLIDIINI WITH
NOTES ON THE SYNONYMY OF PRONOCERA
MOTSCHULSKY AND GONOCALLUS

LECONTE

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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When Le Conte (1873) proposed the genus *Gonocallus*, he was apparently unaware of the Eurasian genus *Pronocera*, which had been described earlier by Motschulsky (1859). The distinctness of *Gonocallus* from other North American *Callidiini* presented no problems in nomenclature or determination. This fact, together with the relative scarcity of North American specimens in collections, probably accounts for the acceptance of *Gonocallus* as a distinct genus. On the other hand, the old world species assigned to *Pronocera* have been subjected to a great deal of synonymy and generic changes. *Gonocallus* has not been recognized previously as a junior synonym.

The following generic synonymy reveals another example of an Eurosiberian-North American pattern of distribution in the Cerambycidae (see Linsley, 1939, 1958, 1962).

Genus PRONOCERA Motschulsky

- Pronocera* Motschulsky, 1859, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 32(2):494; Thomson, 1864, Systema Cerambycidae, p. 270; Plavilstshikov, 1934, Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren, 112:155,172; Plavilstshikov, 1940, Faune URSS, 22:234, 261; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2:217,219; Heyrovsky, 1955, Fauna CSR, 5:183,191.
Pronocerus Motschulsky, 1875, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 49(1):148.

Pseudophymatodes Pic, 1901, Echange, 17:12. (Type: *P. altaiensis* Pic, monobasic).

Protocallidium Csiki, 1904, Rov. Lapok, 11:99. (Type: *Callidium angustum* Kriechbaum, monobasic).

Potocallidium Reitter, 1912, Fauna Germanica, Käfer, 4:38. (error for *Protocallidium*).

Gonocallus LeConte, 1873, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 11(264):171; (265):296; LeConte and Horn, 1883, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 26 (507):281; Leng, 1884, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 7:61; Knull, 1946, Ohio Biol. Surv. Bull. 39:204 (Type: *Callidium collare* Kirby, monobasic). *New synonymy*.

Type species: *Pronocera daurica* Motschulsky (monobasic).

The genus *Pronocera* is distinguished by the slender femora, the form of the eyes which feebly embrace the antennal insertions, the elongate third segment of the antennae, and the appendiculate last antennal segment of the male.

As defined by Plavilstshikov (1940), this genus includes two Palearctic species. One of these, *P. angusta* (Kriechbaum), occurs in the region of south-central Europe; the other, *P. brevicollis* (Gebler), is found in a broad area including Mongolia, Manchuria, and southern Siberia. *P. collaris* (Kirby) is the only known New World representative of the genus, and occurs in the Boreal region of North America.

A comparison of series of *P. collaris* indicates that the species apparently segregates geographically into two distinct subspecies. The typical form, *P. collaris collaris* was originally described from, "North America, Latitude 54°," in eastern North America. It extends across the northern part of the continent, down the Rocky Mountains into New Mexico, over to British Columbia and northward to Alaska. A different population occurs in the Sierra Nevada of California.

***Pronocera collaris lecontei* Chemsak, new subspecies**

Form and size of *collaris collaris* (Kirby), elytra strongly bluish; pubescence of head and pronotum long, fine, not dense; vertex of head usually coarsely, not densely punctate; disk of pronotum strongly shining, almost impunctate, punctures if present very small and sparse. Length, 9-14 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and 38 paratypes (11 males, 27 females) from MEADOW VALLEY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 2500-4000 ft., VI-6 to 21-24 (E. C. Van Dyke), VI-21-24, 4000-5000 ft., VI-7-24 (W. H. Nelson); additional material not designated as paratypes as follows (all California): 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Hope

Valley, Alpine County, VII-9-48 (J. W. MacSwain, W. E. Kelson, L. W. Quate); VII-18-48 (O. E. Myers); 1 ♂, Lake Tahoe, VIII-1950 (R. M. Bohart); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Sagehen, near Hobart Mills, Nevada County, VI-21 and 25-54 (R. H. Goodwin, J. A. Powell); 1 ♂, Hermit Valley, 7000 ft., VII-12-30 (J. K. Ellsworth); 1 ♂, 7 miles SE Truckee, Nevada County, VI-24-54 (J. Ross); 1 ♀, Echo Lake, 7400 ft., VII-10-25 (E. O. Essig); 1 ♀, Norden, Nevada County, 7000 ft., VII-4-55 (P. Raven); 1 ♀, Tahoe City, VIII-6-22 (Weld); 1 ♀, Tilden Lake, Yosemite National Park, VII-29-38.

This subspecies can be distinguished from *collaris collaris* by the almost impunctate, strongly shining pronotal disk. *P. collaris lecontei* additionally differs by the strongly bluish caste to the elytra, less densely punctate vertex of the head, and somewhat less numerous hairs of the head and pronotum.

The following new species and subspecies of *Phymatodes* are also described at this time to make the names available for other studies.

Phymatodes oregonensis Chemsak, new species

Male.—Form moderately small, subcylindrical, slightly depressed; color reddish brown to rufopiceous, appendages paler; elytra with a pair of oblique fasciae at middle. *Head* coarsely, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs; eyes deeply emarginate, dorsal and ventral lobes connected by one or two rows of facets; antennae shorter than body, basal segments sparsely clothed with long suberect hairs, scape shorter than third segment, second segment slightly less than half as long as third, fourth subequal to third, eleventh appendiculate. *Pronotum* slightly wider than long, sides broadly rounded, widest behind middle, base constricted; disk convex, moderately inflated, surface shining, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, lateral margins very densely, asperately punctate, subopaque, pubescence long, suberect, not dense; prosternum densely, rugosely punctate, subopaque; meso- and metasternum densely, shallowly punctate, sparsely pubescent. *Elytra* over twice as long as broad, subparallel, surface shining, coarsely, densely punctate at basal one-half, more finely at apical one-half; central white fasciae oblique, directed anteriorly along suture; pubescence short, sparse, suberect and subdepressed. *Legs* very sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, suberect hairs; posterior femora not surpassing elytral apices; posterior tarsi with first segment about as long as two following together. *Abdomen* shining, very sparsely punctate and pubescent; fifth sternite broadly rounded and emarginate at apex. Length, 6-9 mm.

Female.—Antennae slightly surpassing middle of elytra; pronotal punctures more or less uniform throughout, not subopaque laterally; apex of fifth abdominal sternite more narrowly rounded, not emarginate. Length, 7-8 mm.

Holotype male from GRAVE CREEK, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, V-30-52 (V. Roth); allotype female from Clackamas County near Springwater, Oregon, VII-5-55 (P. O. Richter, E. A. Dickason); paratypes as follows: 1♂, Cascadia, Oregon, V-19-35 (R. H. Schaefer); 1♀, Wheatland, Oregon, V-10-31 (J. Wilcox).

This species is apparently closely related to *P. ater* LeConte. The single, median, pale elytral fascia and distinctive pronotal punctation of the male of *oregonensis* will separate it from *ater*. Superficially, *oregonensis* resembles the dark forms of *P. vulneratus* LeConte but the elytral punctation differs greatly in the two species.

Phymatodes decussatus australis Chemsak, new subspecies

Form small, subcylindrical; color brownish testaceous with apical one-half of elytra (except fasciae) usually darker; elytra with anterior fasciae strongly angulate, posteriorly directed along suture and extending almost to suture, always extending to lateral margins, sutural oblique segment always narrower than lateral segment. Apical suture broad, oblique. Length, 5-8 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and two paratypes (male) from ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA, III-8-38, *Quercus agrifolia* (F. P. Keen); additional specimens not designated as paratypes as follows: 1♀, Tustin, Orange County, California, VI-14-38 (J. G. Shanafelt); 1♂, 1♀, Santa Ana Canyon, Orange County, California, III-32; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Pasadena, California, May, June; 1♀, Poway, San Diego County, California (F. E. Blaisdell); 1♂, Mt. Wilson, California, II-25-28.

This subspecies can be distinguished from the typical form by its small size, generally paler color, and strongly arcuate anterior elytral fasciae which extend to the lateral margins. The broad, oblique posterior fasciae are also characteristic of *australis*.

Primary types of the species and subspecies herein described are deposited in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences.

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BOOK REVIEW

THE BEETLES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. PART III: PSELA-
PHIDAE AND DIVERSICORNIA I. By Melville H. Hatch, with the
collaboration of Orlando Park, John A. Wagner, Kenneth M. Fender,
William F. Barr, G. E. Woodroffe and C. W. Coombs. University of
Washington Publications in Biology, Vol. 16, pp. ix + 503, Bound, Off-
set. Published March 1, 1962. Price \$11.50, from the University of
Washington Press. Seattle 5.

Volumes I and II of this comprehensive faunal work were reviewed by Mr. Hugh B. Leech in this journal (1956, 32: 138-142; 1960, 36: 141-142). Volume III covers the family Pselaphidae and part of the suborder Diversicornia, including the series Malacodermi, Clavicornes, Brachymera, and Ptinoidea. The Pselaphidae are treated by Orlando Park and John Wagner and include 21 genera (4 of them new) and 60 species (20 of them new). Kenneth M. Fender prepared the sections on the Lycidae, Lampyridae, Phengodidae, and Cantharidae, with 17 genera and 111 species, 15 of which are new. William F. Barr's treatment of the Cleridae includes 12 genera and 37 species, while the section on the genus *Cryptophagus*, adapted from Woodroffe and Coomb's current revision, contains 25 species. Dr. Hatch himself is responsible for the remainder of the families covered in the volume. The distribution of genera and species is as follows: Melyridae—23 genera (2 new), 80 species (26 new); Dascillidae—5 genera, 8 species (1 new); Cyphonidae—2 genera, 10 species (4 new); Eucinetidae—2 genera, 5 species; Byturidae—2 genera, 2 species; Lathridiidae—10 genera, 44 species (1 new); Nitidulidae—17 genera, 60 species (1 new); Cybocephalidae—1 genus, 1 species; Coccinellidae—30 genera, 112 species (11 new); Ostomatidae—11 genera, 21 species (1 new); Sphindidae—2 genera, 2 species; Phalacridae—4 genera, 7 species (1 new); Cucujidae—15 genera, 24 species (1 new); Cryptophagidae—10 genera (1 new), 30 species (2 new); Languiriidae—2 genera, 4 species; Erotylidae—2 genera, 6 species; Mycetophagidae—4 genera, 9 species (1 new); Cisidae—8 genera, 24 species (10 new); Endomychidae—8 genera, 10 species (1 new); Colydiidae—13 genera, 23